EUROPE.

The School Teachers of Austria in Congress and Liberation of Mind in the Empire.

Party Reconstruction in England and the Workingmen's Vote.

Russian Opinion of Revolution Against Turkey.

An American Funeral in Ireland and Scenes in the Graveyard.

Our European files and special correspondence by the steamship Cuba furnish the tollowing mail details of our

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Congress of Schoolmusters—First Solid Idea of the Liberation of Mind in the Empire—Arrangement of the Financial Difficulties and the Hungarian Question—Statement of the Debts and a Critical Position—M. Deak's Policy of "Justice by Instalments."

and every part of Austria in the capital. movement has been a very quiet one, and uld have been easier than for the government to have for the progressive nature of Beust's manage

r. Lederer, of Pesth, a particularly well informed, who has written correspondence for the Naw K HERALD, caused a sensation by proposing as a sub-tio for the present routine of scholastic education, ing, writing and arithmetic, another triminowledge of God. 2. Acquaintance with the world its ways. 3. Understanding of modern languages. Brist-fier, of Vienna, proposed a series of resolus, which were even-unity passed, and which may be sed upon as the practical results of the meeting. Is resolutions are:—

Inspection and direction of schools by intelligent tutors, Protection to be afforded to the tutors by government. Amelioration of the schoolmasters' position by the strong a minimum sclary of higher standard than the

resent one.

4. The participation of tutors in official conferences.

5. Complete mostly in casing of method for teaching.

6. To render attendance as school compulsory between the gas of six and fourteen.

The meeting has been a great success. The press has also up the subject with zeal and commended the challengers.

taken up the subject with zeal and commended the schoolmasters.

The attempted settlement of the financial affairs of the Cisand Trans-Leithan provinces of the empire, which has, I am happy to say, come to a successfut end, has divided public attention with that most remarkable phenomenou of modern days—remarkable, especially for Austria—a gathering of schoolmasters. Divided, I say, but not equally. No. By far the larger share of public sympathy has followed the schoolmasters to the resunion, and listened to their plucky enunciations of more liberal ideas than have stirred Austria for many a day.

BRITISH REFORM.

seems that a few, possibly some unknown, are responsible. It may be predicted with confidence that before very long all the working people of this country, within the range of social influences, will soon be in unions, of one sort or another, and directly exposed to the inducences of those who take this mode of action. Indeed, there is hardly choice in the matter. Many a poor man would escape union and combination if he could, and would have nothing to say to either politician or trade unionist. But the lower we go in the scale, the weaker, and consequently the more gregarious, do we find people. Lacy must act in flocks, in shoats or in packs. They must herd, or go with the stream or both in company. The conservatives of West Riding and of Birmingham, therefore, are adapting themselves to a universal taw; and meeting an inevitable emergency when they organize under their banner, whatever its significance, all the working people that will issen to their summons. Strange as it may seem to some of our readers, it is nevertheless a fact that a large proportion of the working classes have an institutions, the old families have a charm for them which the most glaring noveities and even the grandess improvements cannot eclipse or dispel. It is, of course, through this passage, this weakness as some will deem it, that the conservatives will approach the mind of the workingman. But they will occasionally find it no easy matter to belid on a foundation of pure instinct and generous sentiment the substantial measures of procressive reform which they will have to introduce if they would hold their ground against their liberal compelitors.

The mass of the working people, we have observed, can hardly escape association, which is almost as much a law of the renature as it is for certain material elements to combine in certain forms. As little can association, whatever ris limits of the deposition of the working people, we have observed, can have the request contends to not one of un political character. There will soon be no

regroundly his followed, the schoolinaters to the reminos, and insensed to their pricely sourcealtons of the control insensed to their process of many day.

However, as the financial question is for the money the settlement of the Australingarian difficulties and the settlement of the Australingarian difficulties and the settlement of the Australingarian difficulties and the future potents between Baron Brook B

of hanging people on mere suspicion and without the slightest pro-f. against them. The victims of this murderous assault feli as beroes and while defending the principles of civilization and legality. They fell vindicating those laws and usages which distinguish a civilized being from a parbarian. Turkey stands before us as having committed a most berbarous, cruel and wholly inexcusable set. The Servian government will not overlook it. It cannot, and it dare not, overlook it. It will not allow so atrocious a crime committed against one of its subjects to remain unpunshed. It will not allow so atrocious a crime committed against one of its subjects to remain unpunshed. It will not longer permit Servian pasports to be ignored, a practice of frequent occurronce in Bosnia. Turkey thus violating the rights of this country as well as the European treaties, the Servian government is determined to put a step to it. The question must be sottled at length, whether or not the property, the liberty and the tire of Servian subjects are to be respected by the Turkish authorities. The provocations offered us by Turkey have given rise to the most serious deliberations in the Servian government.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Employment for the American Iron-Clads
Paid for Walrussia.

[From the Paris Sètele, August 29.]

Some vague statements have appeared in the journais respecting a certain number of iron-clad vessels and to have been coded by the United States to Russia. The Greek prints, and among others the Aurora and the Palingeneric, give some details on this subject which are worth considering. And first, as to the facus.—The United Stated had to pay to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg a som of forty-two millions of france on account of the cession of the Russian territories in North America. By common agreement the two parties arranged that the amount should be paid in kind, and that, in place of money, the payment should be made in the shape of six of the ships built by the North during the war against the Confederates. These vessels, which are very fine ones, and comploiely armed, have arrived at Gibraliar, and are in a few days to proceed to the Pirsus. That is the important and the obscure point of the question. Way to the Pircuss and not to Cronstadt or discussive? However this may be, the Russian crows required for the six vessels mentioned are expected in Greece. But there is more. The Cabinet of St. Patersburg is said to have decided that the naval squadron thus aquired shall cruise some time in the Levant, and, from the manner in which the Greek journals insist upon that point, there is reason to believe with some secret object which the future alone can reveal. Under existing circumstances, at a moment when a spark would suffect to light up a confagration throughout the entire Greek world, these facts, this obvious universitanding between America and England might, by continuing to heatate about taking part in the question of Candia, he preparing grave embarrasements for themselves in the future.

UNIFORMS ON RAILROADS.

tion on the way from the neglect of a switch-tender, the

of the Southern landiord travested by the late Charles Matthews, who, seated on his verands, smoking, satured the appreaching guest with the following queries in a breath:—"Who are you? Where are you from? Where are you going and what do you want?" The subordinate to officials are also otten very rude, which may be accounted for by the fact that the majority of them are from the country and unduly elated by the possession of a little authority.

A few of the members of the last Legislature must have suffered some of the annoyances becarable from such a system, or they would not have acted in the matter. Unmindful of the wants and complaints of the public as long as the public only suffered, when the ovil reached themselves it became a different matter altogether. Whatever may have been the cause, it is one of the very fow redeeming features of the late Legislature of this state that it passed an act which will make a much needed reform in railroad management, as far as the general public are concerned. It, however, has not corrected alt the abuses of the present system but it is a step in the right direction, and, the thin end of the wadre once thereted, the reak will follow in due time. An act compelling a careful supervision and repair of the tracks and bridges will next follow, and the whitewashing verdict so often rendered by a coroner's jury of "notody to blame," in cases of railroad accidents, be dispensed with in future.

On the 22d of last April the Legislature passed an actentified "An act to prevent injury and loss of life to persons on railroad care, and in relation to a uniform for the employes thereof." The first section, after providing that care shall be coupled together when made up in trains, in such a manner that accidents by failing between the platforms shall be avoided, goes on to say:

It shall be the duty of every railroad company operating a railroad in his State by steam power to designate and prescribe such passenger offices or stations, or on or about its teams upon its tracks, as sha

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Garden. VILLE, Richmond county, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1867.

street, and any on the for years eccepted this position with the credit and ability to insmer and the company, they she because the control of the control o the field, the drives when short a specific or early freed and the property of the property of